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A List of Grasses from Washington Territory.

By F. LAMSON SCRIBNER.

(By the wise liberality of Mr. Villard and his associates, who now control the Northern Pacific Railroad system, a very extended and complete economic survey of the territory tributary to these enterprises has for the past two years been prosecuted under the able direction of Professor Raphael Pumpelly. A year since a Division of Forage Plants and Statistics was organized, and Mr. T. S. Brandegee, who has for years done excellent botanical service, was appointed as observer and collector with the party operating in the Yakima River region and the adjacent parts of the Cascade Mountains in Washington Territory. Mr. Frank Tweedy was also with the party as topographer, and found time to make a fine collection of excellent specimens. The grasses obtained by these gentlemen have been critically studied by Mr. Scribner, and the result as given below shows the excellent outcome of their united labors.—W. M. CANBY.)

Paspalum distichum, Lin.

Beckmannia erucaeformis, Host.

Panicum capillare, Lin.

Panicum Crus-galli, Lin.

Panicum scoparium, Lam. Thurber, in Bot. Cal. ii., p. 259.

Spartina gracilis, Trin.

Alopecurus aristulatus, Michx.

Hierochloa borealis, R. & S.

Stipa comata, Trin. & Rupr.

Stipa viridula, Trin. Montana; Wm. M. Canby.

Oryzopsis cuspidata, Benth. (*Eriocoma*, Nutt.)

Phleum alpinum, Lin.

Sporobolus asperifolius, Thurber. Montana; Wm. M. Canby.

Sporobolus cryptandrus, Gray.

Sporobolus cuspidatus (*Vilfa*, Torr.) Montana; Wm. M. Canby.

Sporobolus depauperatus (*Vilfa*, Torr.)

Agrostis alba, L.? There is no *palea* manifest, but the general characters of the plant point rather to *A. alba* than to *A. elata*.

Agrostis tenuifolia, Bieb., Trin. Icon., 3. t. 65. This appears like a slender, narrow-leaved, awnless form of *Agrostis exarata*, and has been so referred (No. 1,127, Kellogg & Hartford). It seems to be a well marked species, however, and so well accords with Trinius's figure of *A. tenuifolia* that I have little hesitation in referring it to that species. As I understand *A. exarata*, I am not prepared to unite this species with it.

Agrostis geminata, Trin., Uniflor. 207; Icon. 3. t. 28. A very delicate and pretty alpine species about a foot in height, the hair-like, spreading branches of the panicle few-flowered at the ends, and the flowering-glume slender awned.

Agrostis varians, Trin.

Agrostis foliosa, Vasey, ined. Equals Nos. 1 and 47 of Howell's Oregon coll.

Agrostis exarata, Trin. The same form as represented by No. 619 E. of Hall's Oregon collection. There is also a larger, more densely flowered and awned form, with strongly scabrous leaves.

Polypogon Monspeliensis, Desf.

Cinna latifolia, Griseb. (*C. arundinacea*, var. *pendula*, Gray.) A large form, with the rather small spikelets-crowded at the ends of the branches, and having a rudiment a fourth of a line long.

Deyeuxia æquivalvis, Benth. (*Agrostis*, Trin.)

Deyeuxia Canadensis (*Calamagrostis*, Beauv.)

Deyeuxia Langsdorfii, Kth. (*Calamagrostis*, Trin.)

Deyeuxia neglecta, Kth. (*Calamagrostis*, Gærtn.; *C. stricta*, Trin.)

DEYEUXIA TWEEDYI, *n. sp.* Culms stout, 2—4 ft. high, smooth; leaves flat, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch wide or less, 2—4 in. long, with acute, rigid tips, minutely scabrous above, smooth beneath; ligule elongated, lacerated; panicle narrow, dense, 3—4 in. long, often interrupted below; spikelets crowded on the short (1 in. or less), more or less spreading, very compound branches; outer glumes $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 lin. long,



lanceolate, acute or sub-acuminate, membranous and finely scabrous on the back, the upper 3-nerved below; flowering-glume a little shorter than the outer ones, of similar texture, and, like them, minutely scabrous (becoming firmer and sub-rugose in fruit), 5-nerved, two-cleft at the tip, with the lateral nerves sometimes projecting into four unequal teeth; awn stout, attached a little below the middle of the glume, about 3 lines long, twisted below, bent near the middle, and projecting beyond the glumes; palea broad and equalling its glume; hairs few, those at the side, which are longest, scarcely $\frac{1}{2}$ line long; rudiment, with its hairs, about one-half the length of the floret; anthers large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ line long.

(Fig. 1. Outer glumes. Fig. 2. Floret, with rudiment. Fig. 3. A stamen. All enlarged.)

Cascade Mountains, Washington Territory. Collected by Mr. Frank Tweedy of the Corps of Topographical Engineers in the service of the Transcontinental Survey. Mr. Tweedy has been a careful and zealous collector of the plants of the various sections of our country which he has visited, and it is with pleasure that I dedicate this species to him.

Deschampsia elongata, Munro. (*Aira*, Hook.)

Deschampsia calycina, Presl. (*Aira danthonioides*, Trin.)

Deschampsia cæspitosa, Beauv. (*Aira*, Lin.)

Deschampsia latifolia (*Aira*, Hook.)

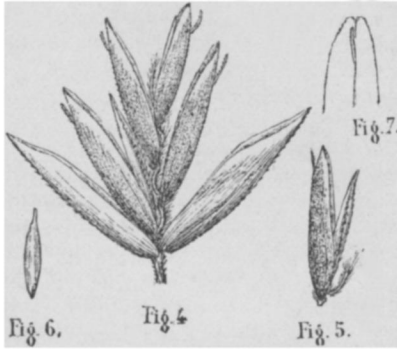
Trisetum cernuum, Trin.

Trisetum canescens, Buckley. A slender, few-flowered form.

Trisetum subspicatum, var. *molle*, Gray.

Trisetum Wolfii, Vasey. (*T. subspicatum*, var. *muticum*, Bolander.)

TRisetum BRANDEGEI, *n. sp.* Culms rather stout, erect or geniculate at the base, 1—2 ft. high, smooth, leafy; sheaths loose, longer than their internodes, smooth below, scabrous near the throat; leaves flat, about 6 inches long (the upper one 3—4 inches long and from 3—4 lines wide), scabrous on both sides with a few scattered hairs;



margin very rough and occasionally ciliate near the base; ligule about a line long, ciliate; panicle, 4—6 inches long and less than an inch wide, densely flowered, more or less interrupted at the base, the erect and strongly scabrous branches in fascicles or half-whorls of five or more, 2 inches long, or less; spikelets flattened, about 3 lines long, 3—4-flowered, the flexuose and hairy rhachis prolonged into a slender pedicel above the upper floret;

outer glumes broadly lanceolate, nearly equal in length, the lower frequently, the upper always, 3-nerved, scabrous on the keel from near the middle; flowering-glume $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. long, surrounded by a tuft of short hairs, minutely rough-tuberculate and rounded on the back, firm in texture, indistinctly 5-nerved, bearing just below the scarious and obtusely 2-lobed apex a short, scabrous and straight awn equalling or shorter than the lobes; grain smooth, linear, a line long.

(Fig. 4. Spikelet. Fig. 5. Floret, with portion of rachis. Fig. 6. Grain. Fig. 7. Apex of flowering-glume.)

Cascade Mountains, T. S. Brandegee and Frank Tweedy, August, 1882.

Allied to *Trisetum Wolfii*, Vasey, (*T. subspicatum*, var. *muticum*, Bolander), but much more robust in habit, outer glumes more nearly equal in size, flowering-glume less flattened, of firmer texture, rougher and constantly awned.

Danthonia Californica, Bolander.

Danthonia Californica, var. *unispicata*, Thurber.

Danthonia intermedia, Vasey. (*D. sericea*, Thurber, in Bot. Cal., Vol. ii., p. 294.)

Bouteloua oligostachya, Torr. Montana; Wm. M. Canby.

Phragmites communis, Trin.

Munroa squarrosa, Torr. Montana; Wm. M. Canby.

Koeleria cristata, Pers. Both the smooth and pubescent forms.

Eatonia obtusata, Gray.

Melica bulbosa, Geyer.

Melica fugax, Bolander (?)

Melica Hallii, Vasey (teste Vasey.)

Pleuropogon refracta, Benth. (*Lophochlana*, Gray.)

Distichlis maritima, Raf. (*Bryzopyrum spicatum*, Hook & Arn.)

Poa purpurascens, Vasey, in Bot. Gazette, 1881-82, p. 297. Probably only a form or variety of *P. alpina*, L., and now so considered by Dr. Vasey himself.

Poa pulchella, Vasey. (A large form of the species, *fide* Vasey.)

A slender grass, scarcely a foot in height, with narrow leaves and an open, rather few-flowered panicle. Spikelets 3—4 lines long, 3—4-flowered, outer glumes ovate, obtuse, the upper 2 lines, a little longer

than the lower and distinctly 3-nerved below ; first flowering-glume 2 lines long, hairy near the base, scabrous above and scarious margined near the obtuse summit.

Poa cæsia, Sm., var. *strictior*, Gray.

Poa Nevadensis, Vasey, ined. (*P. tenuifolia*, var. *scabra*, Vasey, in herb.) Equals No. 474 of E. Palmer's collection of 1877.

Culms 2 feet or more high, scabrous below the panicle ; sheaths and leaves scabrous, very narrow, and carinately folded when dry, those of the radical tuft 6—12 inches long, the upper leaf 1—3 inches long, ligule about 2 lines long, scabrous ; panicle narrow, rather densely flowered, about 6 inches long, branches 2 or more at each joint, the lower about 2 inches long, the longer ones branched and flower-bearing above, naked below ; spikelets 3—5 lines long, 3—8-flowered ; glumes scabrous, the outer ones 1½—2 lines long, nearly equal or the lower a little shorter, obtuse or subacute, 3-nerved ; first flowering-glume 2 lines long, a line broad, obtuse, nerves obscure, scarious margined above, and with a few very short hairs at the base ; palea ciliate on the keels and scabrous between them.

The characters of this grass agree in many points with those of *Atropis scabrella*, Thurber, in Bot. Cal. ii., p. 310, but whether it be the same I am unable to say, having never seen any authentic specimens of that species.

A propos of Cicero Swamp.—By my last BULLETIN I learn that the Rev. Mr. Wibbe thinks poorly of this swamp. We of the Syracuse Botanical Club entertain different sentiments regarding it.

During the past two years we have visited it six times—once in May, twice in June, once in July, once in August, and once in September. We have encountered only one rattlesnake, and he gave us long and timely warning of his presence, so that several of us felt safe in watching him coil twice, in counting five of his rattles, and in listening till he began his third rattle (which, by the way, sounds like a bumble-bee under a glass, and no louder), then we walked away, he making no attempt to pursue us.

From the accounts of the dwellers in that vicinity, these snakes never attack one unless they are injured, and always give three warning rattles.

In our six visits we have seen but one other snake, and this neither troubled us nor we it.

Lodi Swamp, commonly called Tamarack Swamp, has been a rich field for botanists, yet not a very pleasant one for ladies to visit, as it borders on the Erie Canal, and one can never go there without meeting tramps or rough boys, who, to do them credit, have proved, like the rattlesnakes, not at all troublesome to us. But in "Tamarack" we always see many and large snakes. We have collected there, for years, all the plants Mr. Wibbe mentions, excepting, perhaps, *Solidago linoides* and *Viola renifolia*. I can find no description of the latter, so am not sure about it.

Mitella nuda is very common in Onondaga County. We first found it on a rocky hillside near Marcellus Station ; since then we have found it in swamps and on hills. It can be collected in the